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(54) System and method for detecting and diagnosing errors in a computer program.

(57) A process for detecting errors in a computer program and automatically gathering diagnostic data limited to the error to be resolved. Error detection code is placed within the program during program development. When an error or failure is detected, this process is called and captures only the data required to debug the error. The error detection code notifies the process of which data to capture by selecting entries from a table within the process. This table, known as an Application Data Table (ADT), contains the. layout and format of all data areas used by the calling problem program and information required to build a generic alert and send the generic alert to a computer network monitor program. This process is only called conditionally when an error is detected. It is completely idle until such a condition occurs.

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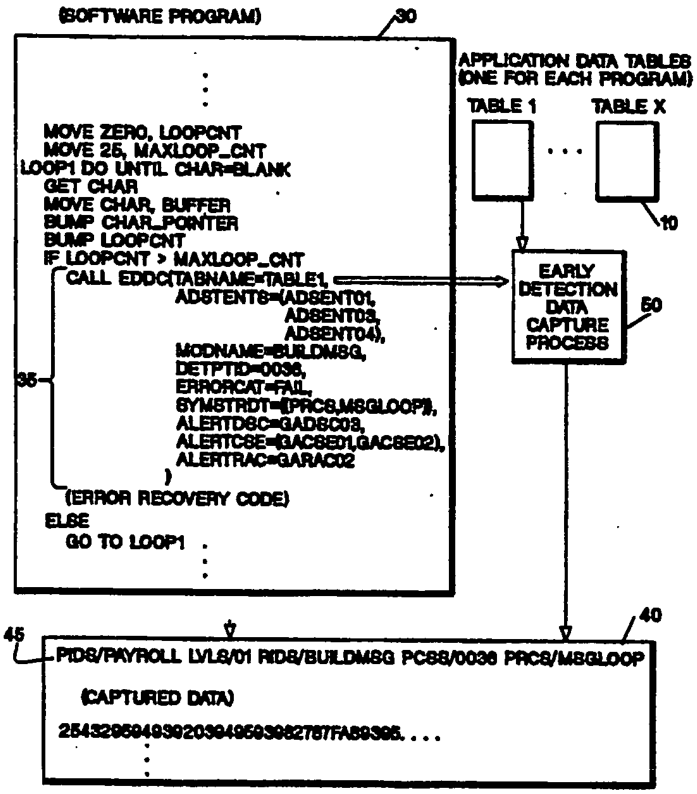
FIG. 7


(SOFTWARE PROGRAM)
30
MOVE ZERO, LOOPCNT
MOVE 25, MAXLOOP_CNT
LOOP1 DO UNTIL CHAR=BLANK
GET CHAR
MOVE CHAR, BUFFER
BUMP CHAR_POINTER
BUMP LOOPCNT
IF LOOPCNT > MAXLOOP_CNT
CALL EDDC(TABNAME=TABLE1,
ADSTENTS=(ADSENT01,
ADSENT03,
ADSENT04),
MODNAME=BUILDMSG,
DETPTID=0036,
ERRORCAT=FAIL,
SYMSTRDT=((PRCS,MSGLOOP)),
ALERTDSC=GADSC03,
ALERTCSE=(GACSE01,GACSE02),
ALERTRAC=GARAC02
)
35
(ERROR RECOVERY CODE)
ELSE
GO TO LOOP1
APPLICATION DATA TABLES
(ONE FOR EACH PROGRAM)
TABLE 1
TABLE X
10
EARLY DETECTION DATA CAPTURE PROCESS
50
40
45
PIDS/PAYROLL LVLS/01 RIDS/BUILDMSG PCSS/0036 PRCS/MSGLOOP
(CAPTURED DATA)
254329594939203949593982787FA89395. . . .

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DETECTING AND DIAGNOSING ERRORS IN A COMPUTER PROGRAM

The present invention r lates to software rror d tection in data processing syst ms, and relat s particularly to a system and a method for detecting and diagnosing errors in a computer program.

Historically, most software has been designed under the assumption that it will never fail. Software has little or no error detection capability designed into it. When a software error or failure does occur, it is usually the computer operating system that detects the error or the computer operator cancels the execution of the software program because the program is not producing the correct results.

Upon a software error or failure, it is most common to capture the entire storage area used by the software program. However, because the error occurs before the program failure surfaces, the key data required to determine the cause of the error or failure is often lost or overlaid and it is not obvious how the path of execution got to the point where the error finally surfaced. Most program developers use a process called tracing to isolate a software error.

To use tracing, trace points must be placed within the problem program in order to sample data through the path of execution. The problem is recreated, if possible, and data from the trace points are collected. Unfortunately, tracing has some bad side effects including the following: 1) tracing requires a branch to a trace routine every time a trace point is encountered, often resulting in a significant impact to not only the problem program's performance but to other programs executing on the same system; 2) tracing requires large data sets to contain the volumes of data generated by trace points; 3) for the programmer that uses tracing to capture diagnostic data, he invariably finds himself sifting through the large amounts of data, the majority of which does not reflect on the cause of the error; 4) if the software problem was caused by a timing problem between two programs (e.g., two networking programs communicating with each other), the trace can slow the program execution down to the point where most timing problems cannot be recreated; 5) after the program problem is fixed, all the trace points must be removed and the program recompiled before it can be released commercially.

After all the data is collected, the cause of the program error is determined and the fix is generated and tested, another problem still faces software support personnel. If this problem occurs in another copy of the same software executing on another processor, how can it quickly be determined so resources aren't wasted trying to resolve problems that have already been resolved? This is another drawback of current methodology. When attempting to determine whether a software problem has already been discovered, reported, and/or fixed, software support personnel will rely on a problem description from the person that encountered the error or failure. However, different people will describe the same problem with different problem symptoms, making it difficult, if not impossible, to identify an already-known problem and match it up with the existing solution. A software programmer may spend several hours or days reviewing diagnostic data for a software problem only to find later that the software problem had been reported and resolved at an earlier time.

Typical of the prior art are U. S. Patents 4,802,165, 3,551,659 and 3,937,938. U. S. Patent 4,802,165 discloses a method and apparatus for debugging computer programs by using macro calls inserted in the program at various locations. The system records trace outputs from the program under test with the trace output being generated unconditionally, that is, whether or not an error has occurred. U. S. Patent 3,551,659 discloses a method for debugging computer programs by testing the program at various test points and automatically recording error status information on an output device. Each chosen test point causes the invoking of an unconditional transfer to an error checking routine. U. S. Patent 3,937,938 discloses a method for assisting in the detection of errors and the debugging of programs by permanently storing in a memory structure the sixteen most recently executed program instructions upon the occurrence of a program malfunction.

In summary, the existing process for software error correction embraces a methodology which waits for the damage caused by a software error to surface. Then, data trace points are inserted, the problem is recreated, and the execution path of the problem program is followed while large amounts of data are collected, hopefully catching the data that will determine what went wrong.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a method for detecting a software error immediately upon its occurrence and automatically collecting a limited amount of diagnostic data which will facilitate problem isolation and correction.

It is another object of this invention to provide a system for error detection that is enabled conditionally as a result of a softwar rror in a problem program and that otherwise remains dormant.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide a system for error det ction and isolation which minimizes the overhead related to debugging a program thus minimizing the impact on computer

resources.

These and other objects and advantages are achieved by a process utilizing a methodology that calls for the conditional checking of softwar processing at strategic places within a program. When this logic detects an error, the process is called and collects only the data required to diagnose the error. This proc ss is known as th Early Detection Data Capture (EDDC) process. It is a table-driven data collection and reporting routine which captures very specific program information, identified at the point of error detection. It builds a unique problem identifier, known as a software symptom string, and sends an automatic notification of the problem to an operator as is done, for example, using the IBM System Network Architecture generic alert function in a computer network utilizing this architecture.

The EDDC process provides a sophisticated data capture function and notification mechanism for software errors with minimal information required from the error detection code within the software problem program. The EDDC process provides this capability through the use of a predefined table that describes the layout and format of data structures and storage areas used by the problem program. When an error is detected, the call to the EDDC process includes basic information about the data that is to be collected and the type of generic alert to be built for the notification.

The Early Detection Data Capture process uses permanently placed error detection points located strategically within a software program when initially developed. The detection points check the status of the software program throughout its execution. If an error is detected, the EDDC process is called. Unless an error is detected, the EDDC process remains completely inactive.

There are five major advantages of the Early Detection Data Capture process. First, error detection points are permanently placed within a software program during its development. No additional code (e.g., trace points) is required when the software program encounters an error. Second, the data required to diagnose the software error is captured the first time the error occurs with the new process and does not require problem recreation. Third, errors detected early can be stopped before permanent program damage can occur (e.g., database corruption, program code overlay) unlike the current process where an error detection occurs almost always too late. Fourth, less data is collected to diagnose the error resulting in smaller data dump listings, less data to store (less disk space), and less processing time by the computer to collect and output the data. Trace points, on the other hand, capture a significant amount of data. Fifth, early error detection increases the probability of successful error isolation, resulting in less change of a complete software program failure. The end result is a software program with a higher availability rate.

The invention is now explained in details in the following description made in reference to the accompanying drawings wherein :

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic representation illustrating the building of Application Data Tables.

Figure 2 is an illustration of a format of the application table header entry.

Figure 3 is an illustration of the format of an application data structure entity entry.

Figure 4 is an illustration of the format of a generic alert descriptor entry.

Figure 5 is an illustration of the format of a generic alert causes entry.

Figure 6 is an illustration of the format of a generic alert recommended action entry.

Figure 7 is a diagrammatic representation of the Early Detection Data Capture process usage and operation.

Figures 8A and 8B illustrate the format of the error log record generated by the Early Detection Data Capture process.

Figure 9 is a table illustrating cross references between Application Data Table entry fields and the generic alert fields.

Figure 10 is a diagrammatic representation of an implementation of the Early Detection Data Capture process in a computer network that supports generic alerts.

The Early Detection Data Capture (EDDC) process requires construction of a table which will be referred to as the Application Data Table (ADT). Its entries contain detailed information about the problem program and are selected by the error detection code as parameters on the call to the EDDC process. The EDDC process uses this table information to generate a dump of specific program storage areas, to create an entry in a software error log and to build a software generic alert. This table is the backbone of the EDDC process. It is a predefined table that provides the process with all the information required to provide useful and meaningful diagnostic data outputs.

With reference to Figure 1, the table 10 is built using a set of software macros 20 which are fully described in the Appendix. Table entry information is selected by the error detection code and passed to the process via a macro call also described in the Appendix. This selection tells the process what is to be captured and the type of generic alert to be built. The ADT 10 contains one or more of the following entry types: an application data head r, an application data structure entity, a generic alert descriptor, generic

alert causes, and generic alert recommended action.

The application data head r entry 11 contains global information about the probl m program. Included is the name of the problem program and its version or release l v l. There is only on of thes ntries p r table. It is included in the ADT via th BLDTABLE macro 21. The format and structure of this entry is shown in Figure 2.

The application data structure entity table entry 12 explicitly describes the layout and format of a single data structure or control block used by a problem program. It includes information such as length and name of the data structure. It is included in the ADT via the coding of the ADSEENT macro 22. One or more of these entries are selected at the detection point, via the ADSEENTS keyword. The EDDC process uses this information to determine which areas of storage need to be captured. The structure of this table entry is shown in Figure 3.

The generic alert descriptor table entry 13 contains information about the category of the error detected which is required by the generic alert. It is included in the ADT via the coding of the GADSCENT macro 23. Selected at the detection point via the ALERTDSC keyword, the EDDC process uses it to build the generic alert data and probable causes subvectors for the generic alert notification. The structure of this table entry is shown in Figure 4.

The generic alert causes table entry 14 contains information about the cause of the error detected which is required by the generic alert. It is included in the ADT via the coding of the GACSEENT macro 24. One or more of these can be selected at the detection point via the ALERTCSE keyword. The EDDC process uses these to build the causes subvector (s) for the generic alert notification. The structure of the table entry is shown in Figure 5.

The generic alert recommended actions table entry 15 contains information about the action required to resolve or fix the error. it is included in the ADT via the coding of the GARACENT macro 25. One or more of these can be selected by the detection point via the ALERTRAC keyword. The EDDC process uses it to build the recommended action subvector for the generic alert notification. The structure of this table entry is shown in Figure 6.

The use of the EDDC process by a software program as illustrated in Figure 7 requires two distinct operations. First, the software programmer describes the internal structure of the software program's storage usage using a set of EDDC software macros. These macros are coded as a separate job usually in parallel with the development of the software program. The output from these macros is a file that contains the Application Data Table (ADT) 10 whose entries describe the data structure (e.g., control blocks, data areas) used by the software program 30 and generic alert information required by the EDDC process 50. Second, the application programmer places error detection code 35 or alternatively, EDDC calls, at error detection points within a software program 30 during program development. These detection points 35 will detect the presence of a "should not occur" condition.

Examples of where detection points could be placed are: 1) In software code that implements a looping function, count the number of times a loop is executed and compare it to a maximum loop value. If it exceeds this value, the EDDC process is called. 2) Whenever a program calls another program for data, verify that the other program returned the type and value range of the data that was expected. If it did not, the EDDC process is called. 3) Whenever a program issues a request for data to another program, set a timer to the maximum time of wait allowed for the reply. If the timer expires before control has returned, the EDDC process is called. 4) If a software routine is called or requested to perform a service from another software routine (e.g., get storage, read a database) and the call was found to be in error (e.g., the function is not supported, invalid data in the call), then the EDDC process is called.

Whenever an error detection point is "tripped", the detection point calls the EDDC process and passes it the required information. When the EDDC process 50 is called, it performs the following operations: 1) The ADT 10 named in the EDDC call 35 via the TABNAME keyword, is brought into memory from disk. (The ADT is stored as a disk file after it is built.) 2) The application data structure entity entries 12 selected by the ADSEENTS keyword on the EDDC call 35, are located by the EDDC process 50. Program storage identified by each one of these named entries is collected and placed in a single program dump file 40. The name of the dump file is dynamically built using a sequence-naming convention, selectable by the user when a process is implemented. The EDDC process 50 will select the next name in the sequence automatically. The user selects a root name or prefix and a number, from 1 up to the maximum number of dump files the EDDC process 50 will create, and it is appended to the root or prefix. For example, a root name could be APPLDMP and the maximum number of dump files that xist at any instance could be nine. The EDDC process 50 would put the first dump in APPLDMP1 and continue building dump data sets wh n called until APPLDMP9 was built. Th reafter, it checks to s e if any pr vious dump data sets have been cleared. If not, the EDDC process 50 issues a message stating that no dump data sets are available and

that no dump will be tak n. 3) At the beginning of th dump file, a unique problem identifier known as a primary symptom string 45, is placed. It uniquely identifies the error for later identification. The symptom string is composed of a set of keyword-value pairs. The keyword identifies the meaning of the value associated with it. The format of the symptom string built by the EDDC process 50 is as follows: 'PIDS/xxxxxxxx LVLS/11111111 RIDS/rrrrrrrr PCSS/ssssssss (additional data)'.

The 'PIDS' keyword specifies that the associated value 'xxxxxxxx' contains the name of the problem program that detected the error condition. This value may be either a number or a name. It is taken from the application table header entry 11 in the Application Data Table 10.

The 'LVLS' keyword specifies that the associated value '11111111' contains the version or release level of the problem program that detected the error. This value is taken from the application table header entry 11 in the Application Data Table 10.

The 'RIDS' keyword specifies that the associated value 'rrrrrrrr' contains the name of the module or component that detected the error. This value is taken from the MODNAME keyword on the EDDC call 35.

The 'PCSS' keyword specifies that the associated value 'ssssssss' contains a unique detection point identifier. This value is received by the EDDC process 50 from the DETPTID keyword value passed on the EDDC call 35. The PCSS value is usually a sequence number that is unique within the module. Along with the module or component name from the MODNAME keyword on the EDDC call 35, this identifier will uniquely identify the detection point that detected the software error.

The '(additional data)' is data appended to the symptom string 45 by the EDDC process 50. It is received by the EDDC process 50 via the SYMSTRDT keyword on the EDDC process call 35. This is additional information the program developer can pass to the process to be included in the symptom string. Each symptom string entity has a format 'xxxx/vvvvvvvv' where 'xxxx' is a keyword that identifies the category of the associated value, 'vvvvvvvv'. The complete set of keywords used and supported by the EDDC process is contained in Table 1.

TABLE 1

SYMPTOM STRING KEYWORDS

'AB' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains an abnormal ending (ABEND) or program check code.

'ADRS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains an address or offset associated with the error detected.

'DEVS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains a value that identifies a device that is involved in a failure (e.g., device number, device address).

'FLDS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains a field, data structure, or label name associated with the error detected.

'MS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains a message number, issued by a program or device, that is associated with the error detected.

'OPCS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains a process code (e.g., program operation code, command code, request code) associated with the error detected.

'OVS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains the name of a storage area (e.g., control block, data area) whose storage was overlayed.

'PCSS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains a statement name, command, or parameter associated with the error detected.

'PRCS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains a return code, status code, condition code, or device code associated with the error detected.

'REGS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains a register type associated with the error detected. The next 'VALU' keyword will represent the value contained by this register.

'RIDS' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains a module, macro, subroutine, function or procedure name associated with the failure detected.

'SIG' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains an operator warning signal identifi r associated with the failure detected.

'VALU' - specifies that 'vvvvvvvv' contains the value of a register associated with the failure detected. This keyword is used in c njunction with the 'REGS' keyword.

'WS' - specifies that the 'vvvvvvvv' value contains a wait state code associated with the error detected.

After the data dump is completed, control is returned back to the caller of th EDDC process 50 in order to minimize the delay to the problem program 30. An error log data r cord is constructed according to the format illustrated in Figure 8 and includes the following information: 1) An identification of the processor on which the problem program 30 that detected the error was executing. This includes the machine type and serial number. This information is accessed through the operating system services. 2) The date and time the EDDC process 50 was called. This information is accessed through the operating system services. 3) The name of the file that contains the storage dump 40. This is taken from the storage collection routine within the EDDC process 50. 4) An identification of the operating system on which the problem program 30 that detected the error was running. This information is accessed through the operating system services. 5) An identification of the problem program 30 that detected the error. This information is taken from the application data header entry 11 in the Application Data Table (ADT) 10. 6) The primary symptom string. 7) A secondary symptom string which is a collection of additional data required to further identify the error. All the registers and their values at the time of error detec tion should be included in the secondary symptom string. The error log record is placed on a software problem error log.

A generic alert is constructed next for software programs executing on a processor in a computer network that supports generic alerts as illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 10. A number of steps have to be performed in order to construct the generic alert. In the first step, the generic alert data and probable causes subvectors are built from information in the generic alert descriptor entry 13 selected by the ALERTDSC keyword on the EDDC process call 35 (Figure 7). Figure 9 illustrates a detailed mapping of the generic alert descriptor entry fields to the generic alert data and probable causes subvectors. In the second step, the generic alert causes subvector (s) is built from information in the generic alert causes entry (s) selected by the ALERTCSE keyword on the EDDC process call 35. Figure 9 again illustrates this mapping. In the third step, the generic alert recommended action subvector is built from information in the generic alert recommended action entry (s) selected by the ALERTRAC keyword on the EDDC process call 35. Figure 9 illustrates a detailed mapping of the generic alert recommended action entry fields to the generic alert recommended action subvector. The final three steps in the construction of the generic alert require information from the software problem error log record stored on error log 55. From the error log record, the data/time subvector, the product identification subvector and the correlation subvector are built. The correlation subvector includes the name of the file that contains the storage dump 40. Once the generic alert 70 is constructed, it is passed from the network management program 60 executing on remote processor 200 via operating system 65 to the network management application 75 for processing at the host processor 100. Host operating system 80 then passes the notification to the network operator 85. At this point, the EDDC process is terminated.

Although the preferred embodiment has been discussed with reference to the detection and diagnosis of software errors in a single program, the system and method of this invention is readily extended to handle multiple software programs concurrently. This is accomplished by implementing the EDDC process 50 as a common routine with multiple ADTs 10 as illustrated in Figure 7. Each software program 30 will have at least one ADT 10 associated with it.

APPENDIX

I. APPLICATION DATA TABLE (ADT) MACROS

The macros used to build the ADT are BLDTABLE, ADSEENT, GADSCENT, GACSEENT and GARACENT. The formats of these macros are described in the following paragraphs.

BLDTABLE

The BLDTABLE macro is used to start the build ADT process. It is the first macro in the ADT build program and is present onc for very ADT table built. Its output is the first entry, the Application Data Header entry, in the table. The format of this macro is as follows:

```
BLDTABLE NAME=TABLNAME,
         APPLID=pgmname,
         APPLVER=pgmversn,
         SVCLVL-svclevel
```

where:
'tablname' is the name given to this ADT; (This table is selected by this name through the TABNAME keyword value used on the EDDC call at the detection point.)
'pgmname' is the name of the program to which this data pertains;
'pgmversn' is the version or release level of the program;
'svclevel' is the level of corrective service already applied to the program.

ADSEENT

The ADSEENT macro is used to place an Application Data Structure Entity entry into the ADT. This macro builds a description of a data structure or control block used by the software program. One or more ADSEENT macros may be present, each having the following format:

```
ADSEENT NAME=entrname,
        DSLENADR=lenadrs
        DSNADRLN=nxadrlen,
        DSNXADRS=nextadrs,
        STPIDADR=stidadrs,
        STÔPID=stpidval,
        DSIDADR=dsidadr,
        DSID=dsidval,
        DSTITLE=dstitle
```

where:
'entrname' is the name assigned to this entry;
'lenadrs' is an offset into the data structure where the length of the data structure is located;
'nextadrs' is the offset into this data structure where the address of the next data structure, chained off of this data structure, is located; (This keyword is only used if this data structure being described is a link in a series of chained data structures.
'stidadrs' is the offset into this data structure where the last-in-chain identifier is located; (This keyword is only used if this data structure being described is a link in a series of chained data structures. This identifier tells the EDDC process that this is the last data structure in a series of chained data structures.)
'stpidval' is the value that will be used for comparison when checking to see when a last in chain data structure is found while the EDDC process is dumping a chain of data structures;
'dsidadr' is the offset into this data structure where the data structure identifier is located; (This identifier value is compared to the identifier value assigned to the DSID keyword to assure the correct data structure was found.)
'dsidval' is the value to be used in the comparison to the data structure identifier found in this data structure, pointed to be the DSIDADR keyword;
'dstitle' is the title that will be put above this data structure when dumped.

GADSCENT

The GADSCENT macro is used to place a Generic Alert Descriptor entry into an ADT. This macro builds an entry that contains information required to build two of the Generic Alert subvectors, namely, the Generic Alert Data and the Probable Cause subvectors. One or more GADSCENT macros may be present, ach having the following format:

```
GADSCENT NAME=entrname,
         CATGY=errcatgy,
         DESCCDPT=desccp,
         PROBCCPS=(probccp1, . . . ,probccpx)
```

where:
'entrname' is the name assigned to this entry;
'errcatgy' is the category of the failure (e.g., permanent, temporary, unknown);
'desccp' is a two-byte hexadecimal code point that represents the overall error description;
'probccp1' - 'probccpx' are one to five hexadecimal code points that identify the probable cause of the error.
Note: Code point is a term used by the Systems Network Architecture Generic Alert function. It represents a two-byte hexadecimal value that describes an aspect of the failure. Details of this information can be found in the IBM Systems Network Architecture Formats Manual, order number GA27-3136.

GACSEENT

The GACSEENT macro is used to place a Generic Alert Causes entry into an ADT. This macro builds an entry that contains information required to build the Generic Alert Causes subvectors. One or more GACSEENT macros may be present, each having the following format

```
GACSEENT NAME=entrname,
         CAUSE=causecat,
         CAUSECP=causecp,
         CPTEXT=((texttype,text),...,(texttype,text))
```

where:
'entrname' is the name assigned to this entry;
'causecat' is the category of the cause (e.g., install error, user error, defect, unknown);
'causecp' is a two-byte hexadecimal code point that identifies the cause of the failure;
'texttype' is a one-byte value that identifies what the 'text' value represents (e.g., program check code, return code, error code);
'text' is the text data associated with the code point (see 'causecp')'

Note: Depending on the SNA Generic Alert causes code point selected, text data may be required as an inserted message into the text associated with the selected code point.

GARACENT

The GARACENT macro is used to place a Generic Alert Recommended Action entry into an ADT. This macro builds an entry that contains information required to build the Generic Alert Recommend d Actions subfield. One or more GARACENT macros may be present, each having the following format:

where:
'entrname' is the name assigned to this entry;
'racodept' is a two-byte hexadecimal code point that identifies the action required to resolve the failure;
'texttype' is a one-byte value that identifies what the 'text' value represents (e.g., program check code, return code, error code);
'text' is the text data associated with the code point (see 'racodept' above).
Note: Depending on the SNA Generic Alert recommended action code point selected, text data may be required as an inserted message into the text associated with the selected code point.

II. EDDC APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACE

The EDDC process is accessed through a call and requires information that determines the data captured and the type of generic alert generated. The format of the call and a description of this information is documented below.

```
CALL EDDC (TABLNAME=table_name,

ADSTENTS=((entry1,address),...,(entryx,address)),
           MODNAME=module_name,
           DETPTID=dpid,
           ERRORCAT=category,
           SYMSTRDT=((keyword,value),...,(keyword, value)),
           ALERTDSC=alert_dscentnm,
           ALERTCSE=(alert_csentnm1,...,alert_csentnmx),
           ALERTRAC=(alert_raentnm1,...,alert_raentnmx),
```

where
'table_name' is the name of the ADT to be used by the EDDC process;
'entry1' is the name of an Application Data Structure Entity entry that describes a data structure that needs to be captured and 'address' is the starting address within the problem program of the data strucutre; (Each 'entry_' must have an 'address'.)
'address' is the storage address within the problem program where the data structure is located;
'module_name' is the name of the module or component which detected the error (i.e., from where the detection point was "tripped");
'dpid' is a value that uniquely identifies the detection point within the module/component identified by the MODNAME keyword;
'category' is the classification of the error detected (e.g., loop, wait, incorrect data);
'keyword' is the symptom string keyword that describes the value 'value'; (Table 1 provides a list of support symptom string keywords and their meaning.)
'value' is the value associated with the symptom string identifier 'keyword';
'alert_dscentnm' is the name of the Generic Alert Descriptor entry in the ADT named by the TABNAME keyword that pertains to the error;
'alert_csentnm-' is the name of the G neric Alert Cause entry(s) in the ADT named by the TABNAME keyword that pertains to th error; (One or more of these names may be included.)
'alert_raentnm_' is the name of the Generic Alert Recommended Action entry(s) in the ADT named by the

TABNAME keyword that pertains to th error. (One or more of these names may be included.)

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to the preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the inv ntion. Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

Claims

1. A method of detecting and diagnosing errors in a computer program executing on a data processing system, comprising the steps of:
defining the internal structure of the computer program and recording said structure in at least one predefined table in a disk file,
placing error detection points within said program, which are activated individually by the occurrence of a software error to signal when diagnostic data is to be collected,
responsive to the receipt of a signal to collect diagnostic data generated by an activated error detection point, transferring control of said program to a data collection and reporting routine,
collecting and storing diagnostic data based on a first set of keyword-value pairs passed by the activated error detection point on a macro call to said data collection and reporting routine, and the program structure contained in said predefined table,
generating a unique software symptom string identifier under control of a data collection and reporting routine, and
recording said symptom string identifier in a software problem error log.

2. The method according to Claim 1 further comprising the steps of constructing an error generic alert and forwarding said generic alert to a network monitor.

3. The method according to Claim 2 wherein the step of defining the internal structure of the computer program includes coding a set of predefined macros as a separate job in parallel with the coding of said program to determine the data to be collected and the type of generic alert to be built.

4. The method according to Claim 1 or 2 further including the step of returning control back to the computer program after said dianostic data is collected and continuing with program execution.

5. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein said symptom string contains a second set of keyword-value pairs which uniquely describe and identify the error.

6. The method according to Claim 5 wherein the symptom spring identifier contains the program name, the program version and release level, the program module that detected the error, and a unique detection point identifier.

7. The method according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein said predefined table contains identifying information for the corresponding program, the layout and format of each data structure and control block used by said program, the category of the error, the cause of the error detected, and the action required to resolve the error.

8. The method according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein the step of placing error detection points within said program includes locating macro calls to the data collection and reporting routine at points within said program that can be reached only if an error occurs.

9. The method according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein the step of collecting and storing diagnostic data includes loading said predefined table into memory from the disk file, and based on the first set of keyword-value pairs contained in the macro call to the data collection and reporting routine, collecting from program storage the data identified by said keyword-value pairs and writing said collected data to a dump file.

10. The method according to Claim 9 wherein the software problem error log contains an identification of the processor and operating system executing the program, the date and time the data collection and reporting routine was invoked, the name of the dump file containing said collected data, an identification of the problem program, and the unique software symptom string.

11. A system for detecting and diagnosing errors in a computer program executing on a data processing system comprising:
means for generating at least one predefined table that is representative of the internal structur of said program and saving said predefined table in a disk file,
error detection means located at points within said program that can be accessed only if an error has occurred for interrupting execution of said pr gram, and
data collection and reporting means for collecting and storing diagnostic data when signalled by the error

detection means and g nerating a unique symptom string that uniquely d scribes and identifies the error.

12. The system according to Claim 11 including means for constructing an rror generic alert and forwarding said generic alert to a network monitor.

13. The syst m according to Claim 11 or 12 further including means for generating an error record for said error and recording said error record in an error log on a permanent storag medium.

14. The system according to Claim 11, 12 or 13 further including storage means for permanently recording said diagnostic data and symptom string in a data file.

15. The system according to any one of Claims 11 to 14 further including means for transferring control from said program to said data collection and reporting means when signalled by said error detection means and means for returning control to said software program after said diagnostic data is collected.

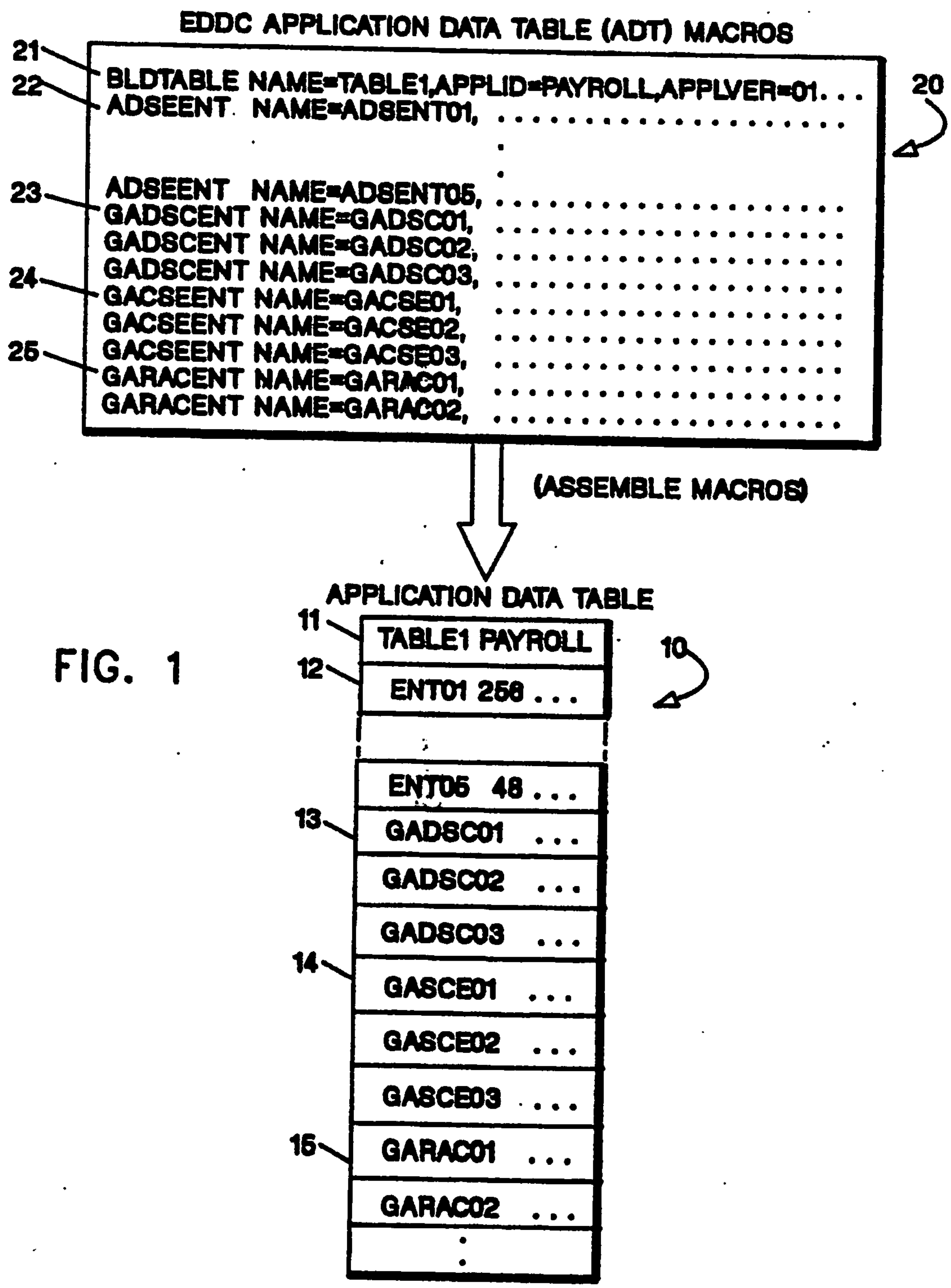

EDDC APPLICATION DATA TABLE (ADT) MACROS
21
22
BLDTABLE NAME=TABLE1,APPLID=PAYROLL,APPLVER=01. . .
ADSEENT NAME=ADSENT01,
20
23
ADSEENT NAME=ADSENT05,
GADSCENT NAME=GADSC01,
GADSCENT NAME=GADSC02,
GADSCENT NAME=GADSC03,
24
GACSEENT NAME=GACSE01,
GACSEENT NAME=GACSE02,
25
GACSEENT NAME=GACSE03,
GARACENT NAME=GARAC01,
GARACENT NAME=GARAC02,
(ASSEMBLE MACROS)
APPLICATION DATA TABLE
11
TABLE1 PAYROLL
12
ENT01 256 . . .
10
ENT05 48 . . .
13
GADSC01 . . .
GADSC02 . . .
GADSC03 . . .
14
GASCE01 . . .
GASCE02 . . .
GASCE03 . . .
15
GARAC01 . . .
GARAC02 . . .

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FORMAT OF THE APPLICATION TABLE HEADER ENTRY

OFFSET	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
00	8	PROBLEM PROGRAM NAME
08	8	PROBLEM PROGRAM VERSION OR RELEASE LEVEL
10	8	PROBLEM PROGRAM SERVICE LEVEL

FIG. 3

FORMAT OF AN APPLICATION DATA STRUCTURE ENTITY ENTRY

OFFSET	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
01	2	OFFSET INTO THE DATA STRUCTURE WHERE ITS LENGTH VALUE IS LOCATED.
03	2	LOCATION OF THE ADDRESS, IN THIS STRUCTURE, FOR THE NEXT STRUCTURE IN A CHAIN (IF THIS IS A CHAINED STRUCTURE)
05	2	LOCATION OF STOP IDENTIFIER (IF THIS IS A CHAINED STRUCTURE)
07	2	LOCATION OF CONTROL BLOCK/DATA STRUCTURE IDENTIFIER
09	4	STOP IDENTIFIER (IF CHAINED)
13	4	CONTROL BLOCK/DATA STRUCTURE IDENTIFIER
17	*	CONTROL BLOCK/DATA STRUCTURE TITLE

FIG. 4

FORMAT OF GENERIC ALERT DESCRIPTOR ENTRY

OFFSET	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
00	1	CATEGORY OF ERROR (E.G., TEMPORARY, PERMANENT)
01	2	GENERIC ALERT DESCRIPTION CODE POINT
03	1	NUMBER OF GENERIC ALERT PROBABLE CAUSES CODE POINTS INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE ENTRY
04	x	GENERIC ALERT PROBABLE CAUSES CODE POINTS

FIG. 5

FORMAT OF GENERIC ALERT CAUSES ENTRY

OFFSET	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
00	1	CATEGORY OF ERROR CAUSE (E.G., USER, DEFECT, INSTALL, OR UNDETERMINED)
01	2	GENERIC ALERT CAUSE CODE POINT
03	1	NUMBER OF TEXT INSERTIONS
04	1	LENGTH OF TEXT INSERTION DATA
05	x	TEXT INSERTION DATA
x+y	1	LENGTH OF TEXT INSERTION DATA
x+y+1	z	TEXT INSERTION DATA

FIG. 6

FORMAT OF A GENERIC ALERT RECOMMENDED ACTION ENTRY

OFFSET	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
00	1	GENERIC ALERT RECOMMENDED ACTION CODE POINT
01	1	NUMBER OF TEXT INSERTIONS
02	1	LENGTH OF TEXT INSERTION DATA
03	x	TEXT INSERTION DATA
x+y	1	LENGTH OF TEXT INSERTION DATA
x+y+1	z	TEXT INSERTION DATA

FIG. 7

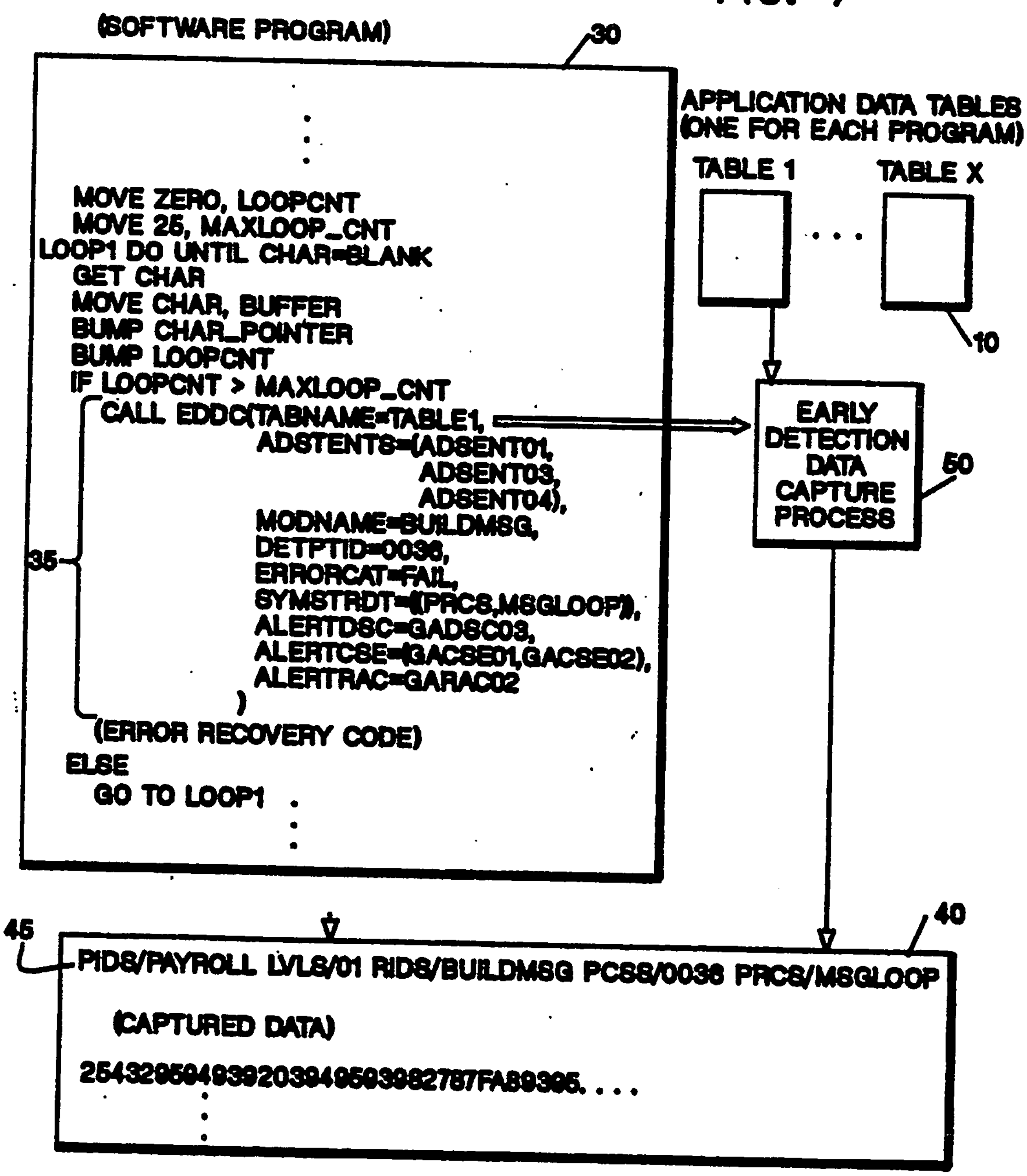

(SOFTWARE PROGRAM)
30
MOVE ZERO, LOOPCNT
MOVE 25, MAXLOOP_CNT
LOOP1 DO UNTIL CHAR=BLANK
GET CHAR
MOVE CHAR, BUFFER
BUMP CHAR_POINTER
BUMP LOOPCNT
IF LOOPCNT > MAXLOOP_CNT
CALL EDDC(TABNAME=TABLE1,
ADSTENTS=(ADSENT01,
ADSENT03,
ADSENT04),
MODNAME=BUILDMSG,
DETPTID=0036,
ERRORCAT=FAIL,
SYMSTRDT=((PRCS,MSGLOOP)),
ALERTDSC=GADSC03,
ALERTCSE=(GACSE01,GACSE02),
ALERTRAC=GARAC02
)
35
(ERROR RECOVERY CODE)
ELSE
GO TO LOOP1
APPLICATION DATA TABLES
(ONE FOR EACH PROGRAM)
TABLE 1
TABLE X
10
EARLY DETECTION DATA CAPTURE PROCESS
50
45
40
PIDS/PAYROLL LVLS/01 RIDS/BUILDMSG PCSS/0036 PRCS/MSGLOOP
(CAPTURED DATA)
254329594939203949593982787FA89395. . . .

FIG. 8A

SECTION 1: ENVIORNMENT DATA

OFFSET	LENGTH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
X '00'	2	CHAR	SYMPTON RECORD ID ('SR')
X '02'	4	CHAR	MACHINE TYPE
X '06'	6	CHAR	MACHINE SERIAL NUMBER
X '0C'	8	INT	RESERVED AND SET TO ZEROS
X '14'	8	CHAR	TIME STAMP (HHMMSSTH)
X '1C'	6	CHAR	DATE (YYMMDD)
X '22'	8	CHAR	NAME OF SYSTEM OR PROCESSOR
X '2A'	4	CHAR	PRODUCT ID OF OPERATING SYSTEM
X '2E'	A	INT	RESERVED AND SET TO ZEROS
X '38'	8	CHAR	DUMP FILE NAME

SECTION 2: RECORD POINTERS

OFFSET (FROM END OF SECT. 1)	LENGTH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
X '00'	2	CHAR	ARCH. LEVEL ('01')
X '02'	2	INT	LENGTH OF SECTION 2
X '04'	2	INT	LENGTH OF SECTION 2.1
X '06'	2	INT	OFFSET OF SECTION 2.1
X '08'	2	INT	LENGTH OF SECTION 3
X '0A'	2	INT	OFFSET OF SECTION 3
X '0C'	2	INT	LENGTH OF SECTION 4
X '0E'	2	INT	OFFSET OF SECTION 4
X '10'	8	INT	LENGTH OF SECTION 5
X '18'	18	INT	RESERVED AND SET TO ZERO

NOTE: ALL VALUES ARE IN HEXADECIMAL

FIG. 8B

SECTION 2.1: SOFTWARE ID OF DETECTING COMPONENT

OFFSET (FROM END OF SECT.2)	LENGTH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
X'00'	4	CHAR	SECTION ID ('SR21')
X'04'	2	CHAR	ARCH. LEVEL ID ('10')
X'06'	9	CHAR	PROGRAM NUMBER
X'0F'	1	INT	RESERVED AND SET TO ZERO
X'10'	4	CHAR	PROGRAM VERSION OR RELEASE NUMBER
X'14'	8	CHAR	PROGRAM SERVICE LEVEL
X'1C'	10	INT	RESERVED AND SET ZERO
X'2C'	20	CHAR	TEXT DESCRIPTION
X'4C'	4	INT	ERROR LOG RETURN CODE
X'50'	4	INT	ERROR LOG REASON CODE
X'58'	8	CHAR	NUMBER ASSIGNED TO PROBLEM
X'60'	8	CHAR	COMPONENT OR MODULE NAME

SECTION 3: PRIMARY SYMPTON STRING

OFFSET (FROM END OF SECT.2.1)	LENGTH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
X'00'	80	CHAR	PRIMARY SYMPTON STRING

SECTION 4: SECONDARY SYMPTON STRING

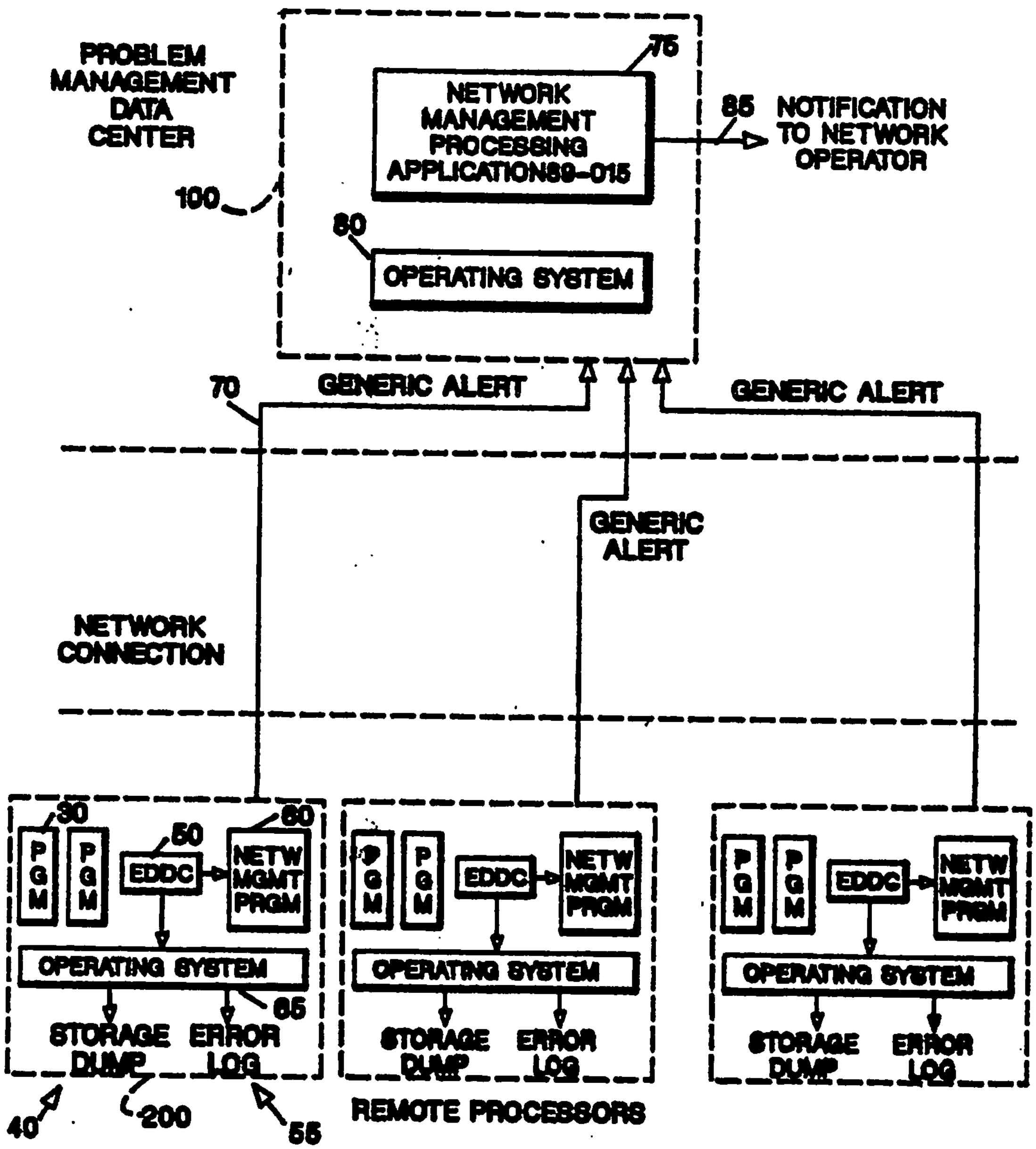
OFFSET (FROM END OF SECT.2.1)	LENGTH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
X'00'	80	CHAR	SECONDARY SYMPTON STRING

NOTE: ALL VALUES ARE IN HEXADECIMAL

FIG. 9

ADT ENTRY TYPE	ADT ENTRY OFFSET	SUBVECTOR	SUBFIELD	OFFSET	DESCRIPTION
APPL. DATA STRUCUTR. ENTITY	00	X'92'	N/A	04	ALERT TYPE
APPL. DATA STRUCUTR. ENTITY	01	X'92'	N/A	05-06	ALERT DESCRIPT.
APPL. DATA STRUCUTR. ENTITY	04	X'93'	N/A	02-P	PROBABLE CAUSES CODE POINTS
GENERIC ALERT CAUSES	02	X'94'	X '01'	02-Q	USER CAUSES CODE POINTS
GENERIC ALERT CAUSES	02	X'95'	X '01'	02-Q	INSTALL CAUSES CODE POINTS
GENERIC ALERT CAUSES	02	X'96'	X '01'	02-Q	FAILURE CAUSES CODE POINTS
GENERIC ALERT CAUSES	01	X'97'	N/A	N/A	UNDETER-MINED CAUSE
GENERIC ALERT RECOMMND ACTIONS	01	X'94' X'95' X'96' X'97'	X '81'	02-Q	RECOM-MENDED ACTION CODE POINTS

FIG. 10


PROBLEM
MANAGEMENT
DATA
CENTER
75
NETWORK
MANAGEMENT
PROCESSING
APPLICATION89-015
85
NOTIFICATION
TO NETWORK
OPERATOR
100
80
OPERATING SYSTEM
70
GENERIC ALERT
GENERIC ALERT
GENERIC
ALERT
NETWORK
CONNECTION
30
60
50
P
G
M
P
G
M
EDDC
NETW
MGMT
PRGM
OPERATING SYSTEM
65
STORAGE
DUMP
ERROR
LOG
40
200
55
REMOTE PROCESSORS